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ADDRESS Adopted by the American Party. ATITS ANNUAL MEETING, June. 1857. ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart ened by opposition-neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future-we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open conven-tion that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause

who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the of thousands voted for Mr. Fillmore, while tens south upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate. out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which

s merely expedient.
We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despon dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga tions to their country or their associates in princi-

Thousands who left our ranks in November. drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been eith. er a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold paarticipation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an inteligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was alowed to vote, the at-tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran chise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply reme-dial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly un known to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has een life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth To-morrow, again, States in another sec tion of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro. We seek to avoid such analomies of legislation

in both our Federal and State governments.-Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor nercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—
When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of company to the contraction. mon right and common protection—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the obuse of these privleges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-plicit are the rights of the States over their own erritories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of per sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and actton:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

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OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to mention. There are many and vitai questions upon which

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court mus

4th. The union of Church and State must be 5th The rights of conscience must be guaran-

American interests must be promote 7th. An American nationality must be cherish

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated. 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-10th. The naturalization laws must be amend

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrumen of liberty and law. The provision of the Consti-tution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen-which requires tions with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after nawho sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness.

would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar the second principle upon the second principle upon the second principle upon the altar the second principle upon the second princip of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, pothing can exceed the common to subjects of great public moment, would result in the Territory of Utah. A social system which rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, pothing can exceed the consideration of the social system which rule of action and a true love of country points trations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly re-pugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of

the nation in order to sting and destroy it. Other questions of great importance though of regard to the general ownership, and with a lav ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in difference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov ernment to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be Genral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our

mmon country. Living then in these great examples of the past-seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great fu-

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-ope ration of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-

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Frankfort, May 15, 1857—tf.

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May 23, 1855.

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Sept. 14, 1857—tf.

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Gov. J. A. Matteson, Joliet, III.
Gov. J. A. Matteson, Joliet, III.
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May 30, 1856—if. REFERENCES.

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C. PROAL,

61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. A large assortment of

Coach and Buggy Harness, Wagon and Cart Harness,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety. TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c. All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street, between Main and Market.

[July 13, 1857—6m.

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St. Clair Street,

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GINGHAMS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS, SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

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SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETTS, HOOSIERY AND GLOVES, STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will a old us a pleasure to show our goods to all.

Remember low prices and quick sales is our way of doing business.

Sept. 2, 1857—46.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE

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Castings made at the shortest notice.
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May 23, 1855.

BEN. LUCKETT.

CANDIES—
Usuar received from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

May 23, 1855.

BEN. LUCKETT.

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known house (lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this aeretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—tf.

the Missouri Compromise NO. II.

Continued from the National Intelligencer, Oct 24.

To my Fellow-Citizens of the United States: All who voted for the Missouri Comprom most of them in their graves-have lately been charged with violating the Constitution which they were sworn to support. As an humble survivor of that devoted and once honored but now proscribed band of statesmen and patriots, I pre sume for them and myself, to face the indictment, plead not guilty, and put myself for trial on

God and my country.

In defending myself, I undertake to vindicate also the dead and the living of a race of American statesmen and jurists as distinguished for can statesmen and jurists as any equal number who talents and patriotism as any equal number who ever graced the Councils of the Union at any epoch in its history. They were all guilty of perjury unless they believed that their act was onstitutional; they were all guilty of unpardonable heedlessness and temerity if they did not consider the subject soberly and thoroughly; and, so considering it, as they doubtless did, they were all bereft of their intelligence if their act be void, and especially if it be so palpably so as to justify the Judiciary in pronouncing it a nullity. Not one of them seemed to doubt its constitutionality; I certainly did not, nor do I now. When it passed the severe ordeal of such a Senate, and House, and President, and Cabinet as sealed it with their concurrent approval, its validity was not known to be doubted by any of those who gave it their official sanction, nor, so far as I remember or believe, by any respectable constitutionalist any where. Its constitutionality was apparently approved by the American people with a remarka ble approximation to unanimity for at least thirty three years. It was not repealed for imputed unconstitutionality; and, had it been void, its repeal was unnecessary. As late as June, 1856, the now ruling party recognized its constitutionality in their Cincinnati platform, by declaring that Congress had no power to legislate slavery in the States, whereby they significantly and undeniably conceded t citly the power to do so in the Territories. The present President, who was elected on that platform, endorsed its orthodoxy, and had often previously approved the Missour compromise as both politic and constitutional Successive acts of Congress, as will be hereafter shown, had also fortified the compromise line by legislative and popular recognitions of its validi

ty for more than a quarter of a century.

But, in the face of all this cumulative evidence and persuasive authority, some Southern extremists at this late day, seeing that if Congress have power to legislate on slavery in the Territories the repeal of the compromise has subjected the South to the dominion of the North as to all ter ritory, however Southern, and hopeless of any other peaceful defense, have seized, as a tabula en naufragio, the novel idea of sectional politics, that Congress has no such power. And leading men have also followed in their wake, and, as a for orn hope, cling to it as their last plank to save the South in the shipwreck of the storm itself blindly helped to raise. To crown this new doctrine, six of the nine gentlemen sitting on the National Bench of Justice tried to decide that the Missouri compromise was a palpable usurpa-tion, and therefore unconstitutional and void. Yet all they said on that subject on the Dred Scott case they admitted to be unnecessary for the de cision of the case, and was therefore uncalled for; and, in my poor judgment, it was extra judicial, and therefore is entitled to no degree of influence as authority, nor to any more credit than the private opinions of six distinguished citizens of this transition day, against whom stand arrayed set-tled public opinion for the third of a century and multitude of venerated names, such as James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Wirt, William Pinkney, Wm. H. Crawford, William Lowndes, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Louis McLane, Richard C. Anderson, and many others, who, as constitutional jurists, would compare not unfavorably with our modern judges any-

Dred Scott having sued in the Federal Court as a citizen, the defendant denied his right to do so by pleading to the jurisdiction the simple fact that he was a negro of African descent. The plaintiff admitting that fact, demurred. And on that issue to the Court, the only question judici-ally involved was, whether such a colored man, though free, could be a citizen of the United States? The Court having decided that he could be a citizen, the defendant then pleaded in the so far as the following sentence furnishes a clue bar that he was a slave; and on a trial of the sue on that plea, judgment was rendered for the defendant. On the revision of that case, the question of jurisdiction, raised by the plea in abatement, was necessarily the first for judicial consideration, and was consequently the first conthat therefore the court below had no jurisdiction, right of the slaveholding citizens to go to and and ought to have abated the suit for want of enjoy the common territory guarantied, as he

objection. For my purpose, therefore, I may and must consider it as the opinion of the Court; and, thus considering it, I cannot admit that the thus considering it, I cannot admit that the the States equally;" "the citizens of each State fore, no State could impair the obligation of any contract of any kind. The same principle or contract of any kind. decide on any question involved in the trial of of "State rights?" the merits of the case. I consider it undeniable reasons, thought that the restriction was inconsis that an inferior court has no jurisdiction to decide the revisory court has no authority to revise; and that, when appealed to, it is functus officio the instant it decides that the court below had no jurisdiction. What the court of original jurisdiction had no power to decide, the appellate court can only reverse by deciding that it is void extra-judicially as I insist—to pronounce the Misof the *Dred Scott* case in the inferior court, that its approval by the people and recognition by court had no judicial power to decide it, all it had their organs for more than the third of a century. authority to do was to dismiss it; and, when the Supreme Court so adjudged, it had no judicial sons, one of them being influenced by one reason, right to decide a case merely hypothetical, and say how the merits ought to have been decided if the inferior court had only had jurisdiction over them; for, on the return of the case to the court below, it could pronounce no judgment except that of dismission, because it had no judicial powers to do anything else. Wherefore, when the compromise to be alleged to be unconstitutional? er to do anything else. Wherefore, when the Supreme Court decided that the inferior court ought to have sustained the plea in abatement to divided majority, and against powerful and unanthe jurisdiction, and directed a dismission for want of jurisdiction, there was no judicial authority in either court to do or decide anything else. I know not, nor do I care, what the Supreme Court gument at all, otherwise than as the various rearrange have lately done in any applications of the company parallel of the company course of the court of the company course of the court of the company course of the court of the company course of the company course of the court of the company course of the court of the company course of the court of t may have lately done in any analogous case, for I sons assigned for the common conclusion may be am sure that it could not, by any ultra judicial usage, amplify its own jurisdiction or impart sider them respectfully. to its way-side suggestions judicial authority.

It is not my purpose to review the opinions read in the *Dred Scott* case further than they passed by Congress, and by more than any act which any one respectable judge ever pronounced of the Union.

manimous, to presume to set aside a well-con-

3. That high names, unsurpassed unanimity, and hoary time had hallowed the Missouri comomise as a wise and constitutional act of na-

4. That the Judges were themselves far from

ing unanimous.

That the opinions of the majority, separate ly and collectively considered, assign variant and incongruous reasons for their common enclusion-reasons altogether insufficient, in ny judgment, to satisfy any analytical and im-

That all of those reasons had been consider-

these strongly suggestive and dissuasive circum-stances would have been generally more satisfactory and less liable to criticisms which might possibly impair the authority of that eminent

Then, considering all that the six Judges said about the Missouri compromise as the out-of-doors opinions of Mr. Taney, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Grier, Mr. Catron, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Campbell, rather than the judicial decision of a majority of the Court. I might, without any disrespect, op (as many jurists think they laid aside) their official titles, and, with befitting consideration and decorum, allude to them only in their exalted personal characters. But, for the sake of professional comity, I will treat their arguments as those of Judges of the highest Court in the American Union. Had they not, by their opinions, virtually arraigned a multitude of eminent statesmen and jurists, as well as my more humble for trial at the bar of public opinion, and had not the grave prevented the most distinguished of them from self-vindication, leaving me the youngest of all and almost the only survivor, I would not feel it necessary or proper to obtrude my poor defense on the public attention. Without that quasi judicial sentence I would silently repose in confidence on the intrinsic and historic proofs of the propriety and integrity of our con-luct. And driven, as I think I am, by duty to the memory of the dead and impelled by my own honor to justify our public conduct, I wish to oberve as much decorum as may be consistent with ming candor and proper perspicuity and force

All the nine Judges concurred in the opinion hat Congress has legislative power over the peole of the Territories of the United States, cirmscribed only by a sound discretion and the the extent of the limitations. Chief Justice Taney, and Justices Wayne and Grier, who concurred Supreme Court of the Union that a power to regulate ion; Justice Campbell appeared to consider it as an express power delegated by that clause which gives Congress "power to dispose of and make all see why the authority to adopt the ordinance of needful rules and regulations respecting the territo-'ry or other property of the United States;" and Justices Catron and Daniel seemed to concur with him that that clause, and that alone, conferred the power. As to the extent of the power they also differed, and especially in the character and reasons of the limitations they respectively prescribed to it. Chief Justice Taney and his two concurring Associates discovered the only limitation in the guarantee which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and in that which forbids the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. And they say that "an 'act of Congress which deprives a citizen of his 'liberty or property property property and in the confederate of the states as separate (liberty or property If these three gentlemen suggested any other limitation I have been unable to find it in their secure a fulfillment of the trust, and to effect that very elaborate opinion. The reasoning of Justice Campbell on this subject is so subtle and atraceful labyrinth. "Whatever these considered by the Supreme Court. The opinion de-livered by the Chief Justice, as that of the Court, He says, however, that the compromise restricimitation are even more difficult of detection. was that a free negro could not be a citizen, and tion of slavery is inconsistent with the co-equal that therefore the court below had no jurisdiction, and ought to have abated the suit for want of cognizance; and accordingly the mandate direct seems to suppose, by that provision of the Constitution which provides that "the citizens of each stitution which provides that "the citizens of each and immu-It is not my province to inquire whether that was actually the opinion of a majority of the Judges. It was read as such, and without any Justice Daniel, for other tent with the equality contemplated by our free and equal institutions. This appears to be his only limitation.

want of jurisdiction. If according to the status souri compromise unconstitutional and void after

We may thus see the unexampled fact that six

Whenever Chief Justice Marshall decided a constitutional question his reasons were so plain, consistent, and conclusive as to enable all to understand him and allow but few to doubt his con while it did not controvert but virtually concurmay bear on the Missouri compromise, concerning which, even if the Court had jurisdiction, a decision was unnecessary, because the case went off on another question, and because also, as the Court decided that the return of Scott from a State or Territory where slavery was illegal to Missouri where it was legalized reinstanted in the Missouri compromise, concerning at the dispersion of the dissentiants at the dispersion of case of Dred Scott, in which—waiving the cogent arguments of the dissentients—the diversities among the majority and the character and collision of slavery in Iova by the Missouri compromise was constitutionally binding or not. And therefore every friend of the Judiciary, which is the Doric column of our national temple, must feel regret as well as surprise that a Court so divided on grounds so conflicting ventured voluntarily to pronounce an unnecessary opinion against the constitutionality of an act sustained by as many and as imposing sanctions as any ever passed by Congress, and by more than any act

an usurpation. It is hard for a tribunal of such powers and trust to maintain a salutary respect and confidence. It can only do so by rare learning and unsurpreced invested invested in the Union. The powers of the General Government content to the content of th

THE COMMONWEALTH.

diciary a puppet in the hands of power, and a national curse instead of a national blessing.

And here, with all proper respect, I must be allowed to suggest my own regret, as the Judiciary's friend, that the six Judges who attempted to prove the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise had not—even if they had no doubt natural persons are accessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers and limitations impose is tence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers of Constitutional guarantees and limitations impose is the constitution of the design of the constitution of the constitution of the prover is tainly delegated as the specific power itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers, needing no such delegation, necessarily result from the very creation and existence of the Government itself. The inherent powers is admitted to be plenary except only so far as the national curse instead of a national curse instea compromise, had not—even if they had no doubt of their jurisdiction—conceded more to each and all of the following considerations:

1. That a decision on the compromise was palpably unnecessary.

2. Thet the Judiciary ought payer even when the large permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defenses and the pably unnecessary.

2. They the Judiciary ought payer even when the large permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defenses and the pably unnecessary.

2. They the Judiciary ought payer even when the large permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defenses and the provision of the Missouri compromise, now the large permitted by natural and positive law. The right of self defenses and the provision of the Missouri compromise, now the large permitted by natural and positive law. The right to acquire and consequently to enjoy, considerations. ably unnecessary.

2. That the Judiciary ought never, even when nanimous, to presume to set aside a well-considered act of legislation unless it be clearly all natural persons, subject only to the qualifica- entit distinctly, I will here submit a few prelimi tions just suggested. No human power confers nary suggestions concerning, first, the rights of those rights; legislation, organic or municipal, slaveholders of the United States in Territories only regulates them. The only difference in this where there is no local law on the subject of respect between a natural and an artificial person is that the first derives existence from Divine, the last from human power. A civil corporation for promoting the ends of its existence may, except so far as restricted by the charter of its crea tion, acquire and dispose of property; and when it has money or other property, the right to dispose of it necessarily results without any delega-tion of the power by its charter, and as freely as a natural person might do, excepting only so far as its charter may prescribe limitations on the exercise of its discretion.

That the United States, in their corporate po

ed and laid aside as idle or inapplicable by those who adopted and those who ratified that great compromise.

The accustomed and, as I respectfully think, more prudential course of forbearance under all these strongly suggestive and dissuasive circumritory, however acquired, the right to govern and dispose of it results, and is as plenary and as un-questionable as it could be by any express delegation of the power by the Constitution. All such territory being held for the benefit of the people of the United States, the beneficiaries, in their organized capacity and through their organic means, have the undoubted right to regulate and govern it for the common good. Their Legislature is the proper organ for that purpose. Their power of control therefore devolves on their representative body, Congress. In executing that trust Congress has power, as in all other cases of Congressional legislation, limited only by the guarantees and restrictions prescribed by the peo-ple in their charter of union. And this I under-stand as being conceded by all the members of the Su-preme Court of the United States.

It was on this ground of power, resulting from proprietorship, that I never doubted the original validity and obligation of the "ordinance of '87." Even though the Confederate Congress had no delegated power but that which was expressed in the articles of confederation, as one of its articles explicitly declares, yet it was a political being, in artificial person, and therefore, like all other persons, it had necessarily and undeniably, to some extent, inherent rights and resulting powers. It had the inherent right to be the recipient of the title to territory ceded to it in trust for its

constituent bodies-the confederate State-subject to ratification by that constituency. It did so acquire the North west Territory in 1784, and that acquisition was approved and made effectual lation respecting it by Congress neither tends to by the States. Then, being the owner of the the peaceful or desirable extinction of slavery, territory in trust for the States, can there be a doubt that the power, without any express grant, resulted to the confederate Congress from the mitations of the Federal Constitution. But they title alone to take care of, regulate, govern, and differed as to the source of the power and also as to dispose of the territory for the fulfilment of the with him, considered the power as inherent, or as resulting from ownership and consequent domin the conservative and incidential power to organize

after the recognition of it in the Constitution, or States. by subsequent acts of Congress. If the Confederate Congress, without any implied power, had the inherent right to adopt that ordinance, it is much more manifest that the National Congress of the Constitution, possessing implied as well as inherent powers, would have that power over the Territories acquired by the liberty or property merely because he came him-self or brought his property into a particular have no interest in it nor control over it without sovereignties, the new National Government could Territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process." secure a fulfillment of the trust, and to effect that purpose was, I doubt not, the motive of the ex erfluons agit would have stitutions and laws (that is, of the States, valid- and necessarily resulted to Congress without any ly determine to be property, it is the duty of the express grant. I have, therefore, thought that in making the express grant the Convention conrisdiction merely Federal, to recognise to be property." templated the territory of the Confederation only but, "The reason and extent of Justice Catron's But, if needful, it may constructively apply to all territory whenever acquired, because it is com orehensive enough for that purpose, and is not literally restricted to the territory of the Con federation. In the Dartmouth College case Chief Justice Marshall truly said that though he be lieved that, in forbidding the States to pass any act impairing the obligation of contracts, the fore, no State could impair the obligation of any contract of any kind. The same principle or construction may and perhaps does apply to all the Territories of the United States. And, if so, ther the power of Congress over them is duplicated, combining inherent and express power, doubled and twisted into one all sufficient chord of nation doubled al sovereignty, to be exercised in the discretion of Congress as long as it respects the limitations

of the Constitution And this seems to have been the opinion of the apreme Court, as announced in the case of "The American and Ocean Insurance Companies vs. Canter, (1 Peters, 542,) in which Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of an unanimous Court on the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories, said respecting Florida: "In the meantime Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by that clause o the Constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations ing the territory or other property of the United States. Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result necessarily from the facts that it is not within the jurisdiction o any particular State, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States." Justice John son, whose circuit judgment was affirmed, had denied the application of the express power to any other territory than such as was owned by the Confederation, and consequently he had rest-

extensiveness of the express grant, if it apply to territory acquired since the adoption of the Conand connected. It can only do so by rare learning and unsuspected impartiality, and by never tampering with political questions or any others which its duty does not require it to decide. Any other qualities or course will soon make any Juby a necessary implication, as much and as cerusation and the terms of the grant and by the Constitution. But the unquestional always regarded the inherent at the grant and by the constitution myself edly; for the unforbidden and appropriate means for fulfilling the end of any express power are, ble power, and that being conceded by the Court, by a necessary implication, as much and as cer-

slavery; and, secondly, the essential distinction between expediency, policy, or justice, and consti tutional power.

1. While it is certainly true that no law of any

local sovereignty can, by its own vigor, operate extra-territorially, yet, by an international comiy now almost as prevalent and universal as civ ilization, personal rights, as recognized by the law of the domicil, are as ubiquitous as the person, wherever there is no local law forbidding the assertion or enjoyment of them. It is this principle which sustains the modern doctrine that a personal contract valid by the lex loci contractus will be adjudged valid every where .-Slavery is personal, and consequently, on the mere question of the owner's right to his slave, that right should be recognized as legal in every State in our Union, and even out it, even though any such State, domestic or foreign, may prohib it the residence of slaves within its own limits. And our National Government ought, as I have long thought, to demand of England a Canadian law of extradition of our fugitive slaves, on demand and proof of title by the law of any of our own slaveholding States. The Constitution secures this remedy in our own States; and the har mony and justice of the Union require among them, moreover, a peculiar liberal comity. But in a Territory of the United States, equally the property of all the citizens of all the States, in the absence of any Territorial law proscriptive of slavery, the Constitution, which recognizes it as legal in the States where it exists, should recogise and protect it in that Territory as long the institution of slavery shall remain unprohibit ed in it and the flag of the Union shall wave s preme over it.

2. Politicians have been too much in the habit of compounding expediency and power, and of testing the constitutionality by the policy of a legislative act. Many of the constitutional acts of Congress have been impolitic and unequal in their operation; but their inexpediency is no arament to prove a want of power to enact and phold them. I have never doubted the impolic and injustice of Congressional legislation on slavery in the Territories, excepting only whenas in the cases of the Ordinance, of the Missouri compromise, and of the "finality" of 1850—the whole subject is at once fairly adjusted for the purpose of preventing any future legislation or agutation concerning it. In my judgment any other legisnor to the promotion of the common welfare, but inevitably aggravates slavery and prolongs its existence, generates sectional strife, weakens and degrades the Union, and is rebuked by the com comising spirit of the Constitution and the na tional example of our fathers. This I have all ways thought, and often uttered through the ress, in the social circle, in Congress, and in the Kentucky Legislature, for the last thirty-eight years; and this I still think with increased confi dence. But while, with the foregoing exception I opposed the policy, I never either denied of see why the authority to adopt the ordinance of '87 was ever denied or doubted; and I always thought that it was as valid at its birth as it was terdiction of slavery in a Territory of the United

Thus prepared, I will next consider the question whether the power of Congress to adopt and maintain the Missouri compromise, admitted to exist unless restrained by some limitation of it in the Constitution, is taken away or denied by any

ear the South Carolina railroad. They have ng down some twenty-four feet without reaching ts bottom, and regard the supply as ample for years to come. The company gives employment o some forty persons, and now turn off some our hundred dollars' worth of ware per week, which will be increased to eight hundred dollars

per week as soon as another kiln is prepared. At present their operations are confined to the manufacture of pitchers, mugs, and spitoons, but they will make table ware in a short

A GUBERNATORIAL RACE .- One of the Albany State street hardware stores boasts of two clerks who are sons of ex-Governors. One is the of ex-Governor Seward, of New York, and the ther of ex Governor Gibbs, a down-east Gover nor. On Tuesday Seward bet Gibbs five dollar that he did not dare to start out bare headed and in his shirt sleeves, and carry a scuttle of coal around the block in eight minutes. Gibbs took up the bet and propelled. Seward followed after and by starting the cry of "stop thief!" under took to get Gibbs dragged to the station-house and thus win the bet by stratagem. It was no go however; Gibbs put on steam, rolled up his trow sers, and won the race by a neck.

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CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most estrable selection of Men and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing

Goods, SHIRTS, HOSIERY. UNDER GARMENTS.

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My Goods have been selected with great care, and a ees which will enable me to sell again as cheap, o eaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOYS CLOTHING was never excelled and I invite the special attention of parents to this de

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats. Vests, Shirts, Drawyers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ,

Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1857-tf. Bacon! Bacon!! Bacon!!!

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Notice. DERSONS having Old Hair or Cotton Matrasses to ren-lovate or made over, can have them done by leaving their orders at A. G. Cammack's Wareroom, Main street. Charges moderate. [Oct. 16, 1857-tf.

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ER AN III II I IR CD AN IID o NEW, SHORT LINE, DIRECT, Railroad Route to the East. GREAT TRUNK LINE.

LOOK AT ANY RAILROAD MAP TO DIS

No weary and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerless ris, stuck fast in SNOW DRIFTS, by this route. The cars of this road are new, and of the most approvice on the construction, and comfortably warmed. This route leaves Cincinnati Eastward from the depot the Little Miami Railroad; and passes through the buthern pertion of Ohio. Between Cincinnati and altimore the distance is 588 miles, which does not vary

AN AIR LINE, And the whole distance is through slave States, or adja-cent thereto, thus offering peculiar advantages to the couthern traveler, not possessed by any other route.

CINCINNATI TO

NEW YORK, only 773 miles.
PHILADELPHIA, only 686 miles.
BALTIMORE, only 588 miles.
WASHINGTON, only 603 miles.
Passengers, observe particularly, this line is the shortest and has the right, by resolution of the Railroad Convention at Cleveland, to fix the fare between Cincinnatiand all Eastern cities. Passengers may, therefore, rely on the Fare by this route being as low as by any other, because all the other routes are governed by this.

New Winter Arrangement Commences. MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

Three Daily Trains leave Depot of Little Miami Rail-oad, Front street, Cincinnati, as follows; First Train.—6:25 A. M., Baltimore, Washington and finelinati Express, stopping only at the prominent sta-tons on the line between Cincinnati, Baltimore & Wash-meton. B. this ions on the line between cincinnati, faithmore & wash-ngton. By this train passengers reach the Ohio river at i.P. M. Have one hour for dinner on the superb steam-poat John Buck, during which time they are transported teross the Ohio to Parkersburg, Va. Leave there at 1.30 P. M., and continue on Express Train, arriving in Ballimore at 10:30 A. M., and in Washington at 11:20 A. M.

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continurectly through without delay in Baltimore, if they d

receive through without certain in Battimore, it may be ire to do so.

Second Train at 10 A. M., Mail and Way Express topping at all principal stations with the United State topping at all principal stations with the United State dail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in

Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. M., where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in a new and first class Hotel, adjoining the Depot, resuming their journey at 8 A. M. next morning, and continuing on the Unit of States Mail Train through to Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities.

Third Train at 3:30 P. M., for local travel to Chillicothe, Hillsboro' and all way stations between those points and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets are for sale in all principal Railroad Ticket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for Tickets yie MARIETTA RAILROAD, AND DONT TAKE ANY OTHER.

If you cannot procure such Tickets, buy only to Cincinnati and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this course.

I] Through tickets, and all other information, can always be obtained at the office. No. 3. Burnet House, off M. COLEMAN, Agent; or at the office under the Spencer House, (fronting on the Levee.) of J. B. OWSLEY, Agent; or at the regular Ticket Office, in the Little Miamil Depot.

GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent.

JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent.

Nov. 11—tf.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT

RAILROADS. TOTOL TOTOL TOTOL TOTOL

Winter Arrangement for 1857--8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. N and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as

exist unless restrained by some limitation of it in the Constitution, is taken away or denied by any such inhibition. This I will do as briefly as I can in the next number. And, after the principles laid down in this number and the concession of the most essential of them by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, I shall be content to coufine the residue of my argument principally to a refutation of the reasons urged by the majority for their conclusion against the validity of the Missouri compromise.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Southern Crockery.—The discovery of "caolin," the fine clay of which china and granite ware is made, in South Carolina and Georgia, has introduced among us another branch of industry likely to prove of great commercial value to us. As crockery is an article of almost universal consumption, we may expect it to become an article of extensive exportation.

The "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and own a bed of twenty-five acres of clay, which is pronounced to be equal to the foreign.

Their works are about six miles from Bath, near the South Carolina railroad. They have due down works are about six miles from Bath, near the South Carolina railroad. They have due down down and round for the principal so and points on the results of the principal so and an article of each six of the summer of the content of the majority for their conclusion against the validity of the Missouri compromise.

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The "Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company" have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and own a bed of twenty-five acres of clay, which is pronounced to be equal to the foreign.

Their works are about six miles f follows: FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock.a.m.

THIRD TRAIN-ACCOMMODATION-Leaves Lo THIRD TRAIN—accommodation—Leaves Louisville at 4 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m. Freighttrains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed fortickets.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior owns of the State, and tickets from those place sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwe

ities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the ine to convey passengers and their baggage.

I.F For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook treets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky stage Company, opposite Phemix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,

General Ticket Agent, Louisville.

FRANK WEAVER,

Ticket Agent, Lexington.

SAMUEL GILL.

Nov 6, 1857.

Sunt L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

Nov 6, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

OFFICE KY. CENTRAL RAILROAD, Covington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.

Two Daily Trains each way (Sundays Excepted.)

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:55 a.m., and arrives at Nicholasville at 12:35 p.m. Passengers by morning train from Louisville can make close connection with the train at Lexington and arrive at Danville at 3:30 p.m., three hours in advance of the old Stage Line.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lexington at 7:90 p.m. and arrives at Nicholasville at 7:55 p.m.

at 7:20 p. m. and arrives at Nicholasville at 7:55 p. m. Passengers by the afternoon train from Louisville can make close connection at Lexington with this train and arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening, thus saving time and money.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

WE ARE RUNNING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in con-nection with the Kentucky Central Railroad Trains. Nov. 6, 1857—3m. McCAMBELL & HOSKINS.

SMALL WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

OURSUANT to a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court rendered at the October term, 1857, as Commissione will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in

On Monday, 7th of December next, County Court day,) the FARM of which Mary Steven-on died possessed, containing ABOUT 135 ACRES

ABOUT 135 ACRES
of choice Land, situated 2½ miles East of Versailles, ½
a mile from the Lexington turnpike road, on a credit of
4, 12 and 24 months equad payments. The purchaser to
give bond with good security: the bonds to have the
force and effect of replevin bonds, and a lien retained
upon the land for the purchase money.
Upon the Farm is a comfortable Frame Dwelling, recently repaired, containing 6 rooms, Kitchen and out
Houses, two wells of water, one of which has never
been known to fail; also, a lasting pond of stock water.
About fifty acres of this farm are heavily timbered and
tolerably well set in grass; the balance cleared and not
liable to wash. Persons wishing to purchase will examine the farm before the day of sale.

L. A. BERRY, Com'r.

Nov. 6th, 1857—wtd. [Ch. Obs. & Reporter.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-BACCO, CIGARS.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1857.

N. O. SUGAR,
CRUSHED SUGAR,
REFINED SUGAR,
LOAF SUGAR,
PRESERVING SUGAR

Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.

GERMAN.

ROSIN.

STAR, TALLOW, SPERM, Fish.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)
POTOMAC HERRING,
SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS. Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine,
Hennessey Brandy, Old Port Wine,
Jules Robbins Brandy, Sherry Wine,
Holland Gin, Madeira Wine,
Roederer & Schreider Champagne,

STANDARD AND SWEET. JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY,
PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.
BRANDY, WINE AND GIN,
TENNENT'S PALE ALE,

RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT. BOKER'S BITTERS,

MEATS AND LARD. PLAIN AND CANVASSED HAMS,

DRIED BEEF, (Canvassed.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES. BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD

Wooden Ware, &c. Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Measures; Cocoa Dippers.
Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers.
Cloves;

Crackers; Ginger; Green and Bl'k Teas

Waccaroni; Spices; Green and Bl'k Teas

HARDWARE.

PAD LOCKS SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS. HAY AND MANURE FORKS,

HATCHETS. PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS. BRYER SCYTHES. MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco,

Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfalatti,

Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common.

De Carbago Havana Cigars, Club House,

Rio Hondo, Half Spanish,

El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

La Rosa.

AGRICULTURAL. Shellers; Cradles, Sneathes, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters;

Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers;
A fine supply of Seeds in proper seas FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfine and extra Family Flour; Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c. White Lead; Yellow Ochre;

Whiting: Linseed Oil
Whender Venetian Red. SOR CHE ME SHE CHE LINE COM

Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, king and Brushes.

Green Peas,
Asparagus,
True Cayenne,
Fresh Peaches,
Fresh Salmon,
Strawberries,
Fresh Pine Apple.
Pine Apple Cheese,
Dairy Salt,
Powder, Shot,
Caps, Wads,
Proof Vials,
Hempand Jute Lines,
Mops, (Floor and Tea.)
Utica Lime,
Hulme's Cement,
Axe Helves,
Glass Preserving Jars,
Glass Milk Pans.

Sauces. Walnut, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar

Worcestershire Mushroom, Extracts.

Vanilla,

rapping Paper, oal Scuttles,

Demijohns, Bottles, Brandy Peaches, French Olives, Currie Powder,

PICKLES. Green Pickles Oysters.

TABLE OIL. Lucca and Plagniol; with general assortment of ar ticles in our line. [Nov. 6, 1857.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY,NOVEMBER 18, 1857

DAILY COMMONWEALTH. FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent re porter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will ing Whig furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, po-

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for sub scribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

We are requested to announce that Rev. L. W. Green, of Lexington, will preach at the Presbyterian church in this city, on next Sunday

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK .- Our readers have probably noticed various accounts of the "hunger meetings" in New York city and in Philadelphia, at which armed bands of foreigners threatened the citizens of those cities that if they were not provided with work or bread they would burn the public buildings and private residences, and reduce the wealthy to their own wretched condition. These men have frequently promenaded the streets with the ominous words "bread or fight" inscribed upon their banners, and giving utterance to sentiments presaging wrath and destruction to our institutions. It was thus that the of Louis XVI commenced, inaugurating that horrors of which the bravest tremble, and during which, it is said, human blood flowed in the gutters like water. It has frequently been propheliberty throughout the world, would inevitably vative principles. end in amid the same anarchy and scenes of blood. Hitherto we have laughed to scorn these gloomy predictions, deeming them but the croak- at New York is one of the most brilliant speciand wealth. But recent developments in our there is nothing superior to it to be found among September term 66, and for the present, December term, there are 30 cases, making for the preforcibly that the same inauspicious omens are rope now hovering over us which were witnessed by Between Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, the French nation immediately preceding the overthrow of their Government. Infidelity, Socialism, Communism, are with us, as with them, too rife in the land, and to these abominable here sies is added the outrage of Mormonism. And then, too, these "hunger meetings" are of precisely the same character of radicalism as that by which the French Sans Culottes and the English Chartists were influenced. And they should be met in the same manner, by a prompt and decisive Napoleonie remedy.

These bands of incendiaries are composed almost entirely of foreigners, and the Democratic city of New York, whose authorities have been placed in office by the votes of these same Dutch and Irish, has several times been upon the point of revolution, and has at last appealed to the Federal Government for protection against those who are permitted to vote in the election of the city functionaries. Is it not a flagrant outrage that these men, the majority of whom were transported from their native lands because the countries of their birth could not support them, should now threaten the citizens of this country that if we do not support them they will help themselves by the force of arms? But their inflamatory speeches and declarations are fast arousing even the party which has been placed in power by their votes to the extent of the danger impending over the country. The Washington Star, a Democratic paper, draws the following portrait of foreigners, and administers a severe rebuke to their insolence and presumption:

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK .- The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, de-manding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, RO BESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DAN GEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES.
THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN
THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPA-BLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US." -- Washington Evening Star, Nov.

force the sons of toreigners to enter the service Bolling ought to be a capital fellow. of the State. The measure was strongly resisted by the foreign residents, and a collission en-

THE SENATORSHIP .- From what we can see and learn, Lynn Boyd has the inside track so far for the post of United States Senator is conceded.have been expected. Our opinion is that there is not enough of the demagogue and partisan about him to receive the nomination at the hands of his party. Should we be correct in this, it will be a matter of regret to every proud and conservative Kentuckian. No man in the ranks of the Democracy is so well suited for the office, and would give more general satisfaction. When he was Secretary of the Treasury Department of the Inited States, no man then in the Cabinet enjoy ed so freely and so fully the confidence of all par ies as the Hon. Jas. Guthrie. His success, his independence, his integrity to a strict construc-tion of the laws in all financial arrangements; his untiring vigilance and unbending firmness of pur-pose in detecting and correcting abuses, have placed him so far above the petty slanders of party politics, that all accord to him the credit of having been one of the most successful Treasurthe Legislature and their constituents, keeping ers that has ever been in the service of the govthe latter informed not only of the manner in ernment. When we look at his investigations into the affairs of the government at New Oreans, at San Francisco, and Cincinnati, we are forced to say that he deserves a reputation for oldness of integrity equal to any statesman ever at the head of government. But these considera-tions it is our honest belief, will way as nothing against the petty and dirty partisan services of votes cast to be endorsed "Constitution such characters as Boyd, Hise & Co.—Mt. Sterl-slavery" or "Constitution without slavery

The Mt. Sterling Whig unconsciously does Mr. Guthrie's prospects great injury by speaking of him in this manner. If the Whig should succeed in demonstrating that Mr. Guthrie is a bold, fearless, and manly statesman, seeking the good of the country in preference to mere partisan triimphs, and too proud and honest to stoop to chianery and trickery for party purposes, he would then have no earthly chance of being elected Senator; the Locofocos of the Democratic party would at once repudiate him as an uncongenial spirit. It is by no means certain that the Whig does not promote the interests of Boyd and Hise, vearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, by characterizing their services as "dirty and partisan services." Such characters can be made very useful in party schemes and in furthering the purposes of office seekers.

> The Shelby News, Know Nothing, is very much concerned that we are "after Hon. James Guthrie in Red Republican fashion." We are not after Mr. Guthrie at all. We only regret that he is constantly praised by papers holding the political views of the News. We are anxious to e entirely satisfied that he will not inflict a lastng stain upon his own political reputation by ac epting an office to which he would be elected nainly by Know-Nothing votes; nothing more. [Maysville Exrress.

The Express need not be alarmed for fear that Mr. Guthrie will be elected by the American members of the Legislature. Papers, supposed to be his particular organs, have already repudiated the idea of permitting Americans to vote for the ex-Secretary, and Americans are not disposed to thrust greatness upon him. There are few men in the country who have been more bitterly and unrelentingly opposed to Americanism than Mr. Guthrie, and they would have but little preference for him on the score of political courtesy or forbearance. We advise all the members of the American party in the Legislature to keep them selves entirely aloof from the squabbles now going on among the spoils party, and come to French Revolution which lead to the beheading Frankfort unpledged and ready to act as a unit upon all questions involving either the prosperity dread reign of terror at the bare relation of the and honor of the State, or the good of their party and ultimate success of their principles. This is the course which will be most consistent with reading room, because it took occasion to speak their previous acts, and most becoming to them sied by the savans of Europe that our attempt at selves as men and as statesmen, seeking alone the self-government, which, thus far, has been the well being of their country-inseparably connect delight and guiding star to the lovers of political ed, as it is, with the triumph of American conser-

The closing game of the Chess Congress large cities have demonstrated too clearly and the games of the most celebrated players of Eu-

and Mr. Paul Morphy, of New Orleans. Time-Two hours and fifty-fire minutes

| | I time I wo nours | and njey-five minutes. |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| | WHITE-PAULSEN. | BLACK-MORPHY. |
| 1. | P toK4 | 1. P to K4 |
| | K Kt. to B3 | 2. Q Kt. to B3 |
| 3. | Q Kt. to B3 | 3. K Kt. to B3 |
| | K B to Q Kt.5 | 4. K B to Q B4 |
| | Castles | 5. Castles. |
| 6. | Kt. takes K P | 6 R to K |
| 7. | Kt. takes Kt. | 7. Q P takes Kt. |
| 8. | B to Q B4 | 8. P to Q Kt.4 |
| 9. | B to K2 | 7. Q P takes Kt. 8. P to Q Kt.4 9. Kt. takes P 10. R takes Kt. |
| 10. | Kt. takes Kt. | 10. R takes Kt. |
| 11. | B to K B3 | 11. R to K3 |
| 12. | P to Q B3 | 12. Q to Q6(1) |
| 13. | P to Q Kt.4 | 13. B to Q Kt.3 |
| 14. | P to Q R4 | 14. P takes P(3) |
| 15. | Q takes P(3) | 15. B to Q2 |
| 16. | R to Q R2 | 16. Q R to K |
| 17. | Q to Q R6 | 17. () takes R(4) |
| 18. | P takes Q | 18. R to Kt.3 (check. 19. B to K R6 20. B to Kt.7 (check. |
| 19. | K to R | 19. B to K R6 |
| | | |
| 21. | K to Kt. | 21. B takes P (dis ch |
| 22. | K to B | 99 P to Vt 7 / chook |
| 23. | K to Kt. | 23. B to R6 (disc. ch |
| | K to K | 24. K B takes P |
| 25. | Q to K B | 25. B takes Q |
| | R takes B | 26. R to K7 |
| | R to Q R | 27. R to K R3 |
| 28. | P to Q4 | 28. B to K6 |
| And White resigned. | | |
| NOTES. | | |
| | | |

1. To obstruct the opening of Mr. P.'s game. 2. He disconnects his pawns, but gains "a

all possible despatch throughout this game.

3. The Queen is drawn away from the scene of the impending fatal onslaught against "His Majesty.

4. Sacrifice of Queen for Bishop! this seems suicidal at first glance, and the mere thought of this brilliant coup would never have occurred to most players. Yet a rigid analysis proves that with this sacrafice of Queen Mr. M. had virtual ly secured a victory. The closing moves are made with direct and deadly certainty. We repeat that we remember nothing in the annals of chess more beautiful than this finale of the first American Chess Congress.

IF A Democratic paper in the lower part of the State objects to Dick Bolling because he lives FROM BUENOS AVRES .- Capt. Sheriff, of the in Boyle county. We are not sure that that is bark Alabama, at Hampton Roads, from Buenos not nearly the best thing that can be said about Ayres, Sept. 12th, states that previous to his leav. Dick. If living in an intelligent and highly honing that port the government endeavored to orable community argues anything for a man,

IT At Terre Haute, Ind., last week, corn was sued in which the foreigners were victorious; but selling at 20 cents, and many buyers were not ofseveral persons were severely injured. The agi- fering over 18 cents. In Posey county, Ind., just tation had not been allayed when the Alabama below Evansville, corn in the field was offered last week at 12½ cents per bushel.

Items by Telegraph.

ST. Louis, Nov. 16. Mr. Guthrie's prospects seem to be getting darker, chief engineer of Magraw's wagoner, every day with the Democracy. This, considering the nature and tendency of the party, and Washington. The expedition has gone into winering the nature and tendency of the party, and the character of Mr. Guthrie, is just what might have been expected. Our opinion is that there is Lander corroberates previous reports relative to

lays' march East of Fort Laramie.

Brigham Young disclaims any knowledge or participation in the destruction of supply trains. The Railroad bill, which has been before the Legislature several days, and the bill for the pay ment of interest on the State bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

ST. Louis, Nov. 16. lopted the Constitution, with a vote of twentyight for, and about a dozen against. The whol Constitution was adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on a schedule had been merged into one schedule, which provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the There will be an election on the first Monday

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat suffering. sserts that Walker brought from Washington a anuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, al most identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free State men will vote on the 21st of

n January next for State and Congressional tick

A Scene in the Court .- A Washington corres nondent of the N. V. Times, says.

In one of the Naval Courts to-day, in the case of Chase Barney, the Judge Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government with respect to the domestic relations between the efendant and his wife. The counsel for the defense protested that he had not come into cour o have his domestic affairs investigated. The Court insisted on the question, when the defer dant's counsel, a son of Gov. Wise, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the naval tribunal for discus sion, and that if the Court choose to pursue that cided to submit the propriety of the question for the President's decision. The occurrence exeites much indignant criticism in naval cir

F Ex-President Pierce has accepted the offer by President Buchanan of a passage to Madeira in the Powhattan. He will sail somewhere about

A CLOSE RACE. - Full returns of the Congressional election in the Second District of Louisi ana have been received, and the majority of Miles Taylor over Glendy Burke, American, is only

BANK STATEMENT-NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday ast, gives the following figures:

Decrease of loans, 296,000 165,000 " of specie,
" of circulation, Total amount of specie held by the banks nearly.

IF The loyal people of Montreal have banished Harper's Magazine from their public library

The number of divorces for ten years past obtained in the courts of Philadelphia is about 2,600. Suits of this nature are increasing in fre-The applications for divorce from the bonds of matrimony have taken the place of divorce from bed and board, a thing now scarcely known. For March term of the present year the ings of those who were jealous of our prosperity mens of Chess strategy on record. We think were 60 cases; for June term there were 73, for are brought by the wives, and not more than half Legislature. of those divorced marry again.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Bloomfield, Ky., by Rev. Mr. Minor, Mr. S. S. Ham-LLTON, of Louisville, to Miss BETTIE McKAY, daughter of Ludwell McKay.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1857, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Susan C., wife

of Mr. James R. Page. This all-wise, though sorrowful and mysterious, dispensation of Providence has removed from our midst one whose amiability and loveliness of disposition endeared her to all who knew her. She was a lady of great delicacy, refinement and modesty of character-shrinking from anything like ostentation, yet always kind, considerate and affectionate in the various relations of life, and anectonate in the state of the good of those around and ever ready to seek the good of those around her. But more and better than all this: she was Russell Hawkins as a candidate for the office of an humble and devoted follower of the Lord Jesus Christ,-trusting in his righteousness alone for acceptance with God, and resting upon that righteousness with unshaken and unshakable con-None could have long associated with her without having abundant evidence that she ley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Sen had been deeply versed in the things pertaining to her eternal peace. Her christian consistence was remarkable and constant; her faith was firm and abiding. She felt that Christ was her friend, and therefore that all was well. During her long and painful illness, she bore her sufferings with wonderful patience, never murmuring or complaining; but at all times feeling that He who sent them upon her, could sustain her under them. WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES QUEENS-WARE, &c., kc., all of which he will sell LOW In her contemplation of death, as she saw him steadily approaching, she manifested a willing submission to the hand of the Lord. She was not He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.— Mr. M., brings his forces into the action with afraid to die; though willing and wishing even to live for her husband's sake and that of her children, if God willed. And when at last the change came she was ready; and hath now entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. She sleeps in Jesus, and our comfort is, that all "them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." We sorrow not therefore as "the We sorrow not therefore, as "those who Kanawha, Va., and Lexington, Mo., papers please copy.

A lovely maid, endowed with all the attributes of r fect womanhood, blessed with ease and loving friends, betrothed to love and life, is taken away to be the Bride

betrothed to love and life, is taken away to be the Bride of Heaven.

The leaves are falling. Age fades away from sight, as winter ice before the summer sun; but youth, innocent, and gay, methinks should live to bless the circle of its love. But He, who alone is Great, doeth all things well, and man must bow in sorrow and in tears. The death of Salliz Ann Tone, of Newport, on the evening of the 12th inst., carries deep affliction into the bosom of a family distinguished for affectionate happiness and social worth. Eighteen summers have passed lightly over the life of the subject of this notice, rendering her, in education, is manners, and in Christian feeling, all that fond parents could desire. She repaid the care of years with a devotion lovely in itself, because natural. All that renders life desirable was hers, wealth, kind father, mother, a devoted sister, and love, the noblest feeling of the human heart. Betrothed to one distinguished for excelence, as a man, and soon to be led by him to the marriage altar. She has suddenly passed away to complete her joys in the Eternal World.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars, Beyond where splendid shines the orb of day; And weeping Angels lead her to those bowers, Where endless pleasures Virtue's deeds repay.

Thy loved retreats fresh garlands shall adorn; And, in soft beauty, o'er thy grassy bed The wild rose, glistening with the tears of morn Shall hang its head.

Proclamation.

The season has again arrived, when in obedience to established custom, it s deemed proper to set apart a day for the people to humble themselves before the throne of our Heavenly Father, and render thanks for the countless blessings bestowed upon them. We have been long in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperiin the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, and although the present be a period of severe commercial distress, under Almighty guidance amid every apparent calamity, there is a moral power which makes it the minister of his will, and which is able "to overcome every evil with good" During the past season peace and happiness have pervaded the land. The Providence of Heaven has given us repose "in secure habitations and amid quiet resting places." We have been more than ordinarily blessed with good health. The earth has yielded bounteously, and its fruits have been garnered by the unfettered hand of industry. Our country is teeming with abundance, and the great body of our people are free from suffering. Kansas advices state that the convention had and happiness have pervaded the land. number of delegates was sixty; consequently the repose "in secure habitations and amid

> For these and all other blessings, we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it becomes us to bow before the throne of mercy with hearts filled with thankfulness and gratitude.

> Wherefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, THE 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1857, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

In testimony, whereof, I have L. s. set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 4th day of Novemnvestigation, it should be ex narte. The Court ber, 1857, and in the 66th year of the closed its doors for a secret deliberation, and de-Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD. Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857-tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!-These Goods are sent on ommission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We ave an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call. Oct. 23, 1857-tf.

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis of Queen Victoria in terms somewhat familiar and B. Fenwick as a candidate for Sargeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. Nov. 4, 1857-te.

We are authorized to announce E. H. Tole, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

B We are authorized to announce JNO. W PRUETT as a candidate for Sargeant at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19-te.

IF We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

IF We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. Nourse a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11-tf.

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the the Senate at the next Session of the Legisla

Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hens-

ate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7-tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND Sept. 2, 1857-tf.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWAL- Bonnets, Caps, LADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Chuch on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday Ribbons, Feathers, June 8, 1857-tf.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale R. C. STEELE & CO.

Youghiogheny Coal.

NOTICE.

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, and the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS,

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes. BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this

Office. July 24th, 1 57. THE GLOBE:

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS

PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of The Dally Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may lesire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first whonday of next Docember, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will conain.

Ill parties,

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will conain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the Inited States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the ession, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto ize, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole ill make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, is the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest ork ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or inted from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words on a page is 2,397, conquently the average number of words on a page is 2,397, conquently the average number of words of a long sesson is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that numr of words for six dollars, it follows that they have id less than six and one half cents for every 100,000 dars I have furnished them, while I have paid my resters \$6.29 for every 2,397 words, of this work in muscript. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever da a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so a arate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief, it I hereby agree to give to any person who shall we the contrary, a complete set of the debates run. at I hereby agree to give to any person who shall ove the contrary, a complete set of the debates run-ng back to the year 1823, making forty-three quarte lames, which sell for \$5 a volume. An act of Conress authorizes these papers to go by mail tree of post ge. The next session will be, without doubt, an unu-ually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Iministration, and several complex questions must be scussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revue, and other questions. The Globe will be as herefore, the only source from which full debates can be

4,000 Creipo,
3,000 La Pruebo,
4,000 Hommegolda,
2,000 Etries,
5 00
2,000 Pepita De Olevia,
Ap-For a copy of the Daily Globe one year, \$10 00 copy of the Daily Globe six months, 5 00 copy of the Daily Globe during the session, 5 00 copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session, 5 00 copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session, 5 00 copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session, 5 00 copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the Congression of the Congr

Bank notes, current in the section of the country there a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in lostage stamps, which is preferable to any currency expostage stamps, which is preferable to any currency except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first moniay of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

Washington, Oct, 27, 1857-3t. JOHN C. RIVES.

\$50,000

PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., LEXINGTON, KY.

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH!

75 Patterns Flounced Bayade Dresses; Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresse Chintz Calicoes, Ginghams and other Dress G EMBROIDERIES.

Signs. Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately. LINEN GOODS.

pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own impo-tation, cheap and warranted all linen. Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins. WOOLEN GOODS.

Cassimeres, Vestings and

CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS. elvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain. Cloth and Woolen Cloaks and Mantles; Chenelle, Brocha and Woolen Shawls & Scarfs; WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS.

30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced;
 Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties.
 15 Patterns White and Colored Tule, Crape and Musterns

DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP, With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE NND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever old in the Western country. [Nov. 2, 1857—6w.

MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS STORE, MANSION HOUSE, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the pub-lic that she has on hand a large and fashionable as

Head Dresses, Flowers, Hair Braids,

Curls, Brass Hoops, and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Estab lishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest. Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors, Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Pertumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

GRAY & TODD.

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES OF AL! KINDS, Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havan Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c. -ALSO-PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS. FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, & ... &c.

UGARS-Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havanna Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chockolate. Superior Chockolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molesson ciantation Molasses.
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in ½ Barrels,
Mackerel in ½ Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings, in store

ings, in store and for sale Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for

in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Annise te Cordial,

Curasoa Cordial, Holland Gin,

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-

sisting of the following brands:

g of the following brands:
10,000 Cinto Del Orion,
15,000 Jno. Butt,
5,000 Salvadora Londres,
2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
5,600 La Attala,
1,000 Babana V Baroajab,
5,000 Eugenies,
4,000 La Sultana,
3,000 Pride of the South,
3,000 Eureka,
2,000 Antonia Garcia.

GRAY & TODD.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, 150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes, So Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES—

20 bxs prime Western Reserve Cheese; 10 bxs prime Cream Cheese; 8 bxs prime Pine Apple Cheese, received and for GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted. Pine Apples, Red Currant, Peach.

Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jellies,
Mustard, French, English
and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Starch,
Yankee V-getables,
Vinegar, Spices,
Salt, in bags and boxes;
see he called far in the Green he called far in the Gr

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Bal-timore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold ex-clusively for Cash by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

Regular Packet for Louisville. THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 30'clock, P. M. Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's 'clock, P. M. nd Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last, A BLACK MARE,

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

back lots, same size, at I WENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a section of country as there is in almost any of the States-For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—16. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.
***The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—Texan Advocate.

CANDLES.

GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

UPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Bran dies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught

Schniedam Schnapps. For sale by GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS 6,000 "Ugues," 4,000 Belimita, 4,000 Rio Hondo

Which we will sell cheap for

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Dudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scafarlatti Tobacco;
8 packages Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Nov. 11, 1837. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES.

PACON AND LARD—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857

300 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef,
4 doz. fine Beef Tongues received, and for sale by
Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

Strawberries.

Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters and Crabs,

And almost anything that can be called for in the Gro rectionery line; for sale by GRAY & TODD.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'-lock, A. M.

Nov. 11, 1857-tf.

STOLEN!

or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder abbed with the collar; works well; no other marks seellected. There was taken with her an old saddle nd blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for instrument on that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

IN the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio, via Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cleto, 22 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—(as surveyed.)

Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes (as surveyed.)

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

G. W. OWEN, Agent. STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.

JAMES M. THOMPSON. Springfield, Mass.

CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.

JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestiz que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have here to subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] RUFUS B KINSLEY, [L. S.]

D. 1850.
WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] RUFUS B KINSLEY, [L. S.]
E. S. SANFORD, "JAS. M. THOMPSON, "CLAPP SPOONER, "GEO. W. CASS, "JOHN BINGHAM." S. M. SHOEMAKER, "GEO. W. CASS, J. LIVINGSTON, "

"State of Pennsylvania.
"Beit remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, istrue according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
"G. W. CASS. Pres't. "G. W. CASS, Pres't.

G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, and pressioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK. c. F. c. c.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West. Through to Chicago in 15 hours,

Through to St. Louis in 14 hours. Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. ... aark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

IT For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville. Ky Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

For Sale Cheap.

FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, K., nearly opposite mover College, Ind. aid farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best said farm comprises in and contom and of the cest quality, about 109 ACRES clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good hewn log house with out

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Said Bank the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an Brown said Bank ness as a Brown

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR. Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually Now on exhibit cleanses wheatfrom smut. (without bursting the ball,) cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt. &c., and thus rendering the wheatclean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines. W. B. SMITH.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN.

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and

Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year. April 2, 1855—tf.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happyto inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishmen tis in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hathis old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its give his whole attention to its the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

The CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best and its continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment. 300KS ruled to any pattern, and of the very bestqua

BOOKS rules to any passent and or more to estimate the sty of paper.

The BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Fig. Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY A in store and for sale low by
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For Rent. THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—tf.

D. MERIWETHER.

WHISKY-OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of entucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxest and cost due thereon is not paid on or be the date aforesaid, viz:

for the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 490—Benoni Swearinger, (part of 686 acres,) 243
acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, for 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 05.

No. 499—Wm. Robertson, 666% acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson:
taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4 73.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 833% acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson
taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$5 92.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 166% acres, Christian;
county, Tradewater, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes,
1854-3-6; amount, \$1 17.

No. 878—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson taxes,
1854-3-6; amount, \$1 17.

| COMBS | 17. No. 878—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42. No. 880—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42. No. 880—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42. No. 881—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42. No. 883—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42. No. 883—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$1 42. No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county,

6: amou t, 83 cents. No. 1213—Jo. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Livingston

No. 1213—Jo. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Livingston (now C Attenden) county, Paroquet creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 50.

No. 1528—Robt. B. Starke, 700 acres, Logan county, Tradewster, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Lindsey; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 55.

No. 1733—Wm. Lockwood, 690 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river, taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 66.

No. 2609—W. W. Dickinson, 600 acres Livingston county, Paroquet or Hurricane creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$3 42.

No. 2142—Philip Slaughter, 1,000 acres, Military, Clark's Run, entered, surveyed and patented by A. Rucker, taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2251—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2251—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2257—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2257—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2257—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

derson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$22 77.

No. 2872—James Dougherty, 353 acres, South side of Green river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.

No. 2876—Wm. Wells, 261 acres, South side Green river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 48.

No. 3078—Moves Hunter's heirs, 1,000 acres, Marshall county, Tennessee river, near Haydock's Ferry; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$11 40.

No. 3173—James Brown, of Indiana, 400 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$6 84.

No. 3174—James Brown, of Indiana, 200 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4 70.

No. 3212—C. H. Matthews, N. J. M. Smith, and W. Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4 70.

No. 3214—Albert Russell, 50 acres, part of 1,000 acres, 1854-5-6; amount, \$144.

No. 3244—Sarah J. Mitchell, one lot in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 95; taxes, 1853-4-5-6; amount, \$6 13.

No. 3248—Bi. B. Cargil, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 8, t. 5, r. 1, e; taxes, 1859 to 1856; amount, \$42 75.

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, y. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount,

\$42 75. No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 35, t.2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, \$42 75.

\$42.75.
No. 3252—John White, 500 acres, Ohio county, patented 17th June, 1794, adjoins an 8,000 acre survey of Turner Dixon; taxes, 1792 to 1856, inclusive; am't, \$110.86.
No. 524—Dan'l Floweree, 700 acres, Lincoln county, Pittman's creek, entered, surveyed and patented, Dan'l Floweree; taxes, 1844 to 1856; amount, \$62.15.
No. 525—Dan'l Floweree, 1,000 acres, Christian county, Cumperland river, entered, surveyed and patented.

No. 525—Dan'l Floweree, 1,000 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river, entered, surveyed and patented, Tho. Rausdale; taxes, 1846 to 1856; amount, \$74 86.
No. 2569—Joseph Janey, 833½ acres, part of 1,666½ acres, Warran county, entered, surveyed and patented, Ben. Rust; taxes, 1849 to 1856: amount, \$31 85.
No. 644—Albert Russell, 950 acres, Union county, Tradewater; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$16 24.
Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE,

Auditor Public Accounts.

50 per cent interest is due on the first year's taxes. 100 per cent on the second year's tax and 100 per cent on the third year's tax. Costs for advertising, 25 cents on each tractor lot. Sept. 16, 1857—w&tw2am3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. CHILD'S

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock partent GRAIN SEPARATOR

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

OF COVINGTON has been paid in according to law.

> IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.
>
> Sythe Governor:
>
> C. S. MOREHEAD.
>
> Mason Brown, Secretary of State,

Proclamation by the Governor. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON. WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MADPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder Elijah Hopkins, and have fied from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hudred Dollars for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their delivery to the Jailer of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof. from the date her

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Com-

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

WILEY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten nehes high; weighs about one hundred and fifty ounds; quick spoken; slightly grey. John HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten nehes high; snare built. nches high; spare built.

James Henson, about eighteen years old; five feet ine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty

> Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU-LIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder Warren Ander-son, and has fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-prehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailer of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

L. S. Horeunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept. A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Jenkins is about 48 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

L. b. thereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth. By the Governor:

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.,)

IMPORTERS and Jobbersof Foreign and American Hardware, Cuttery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols and Riffes, 38, Warren street, New York.

Nov. 14, 1856—1y.*

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE. POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store TOOTH BRUSHES.

Dr.

COMBS every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-dies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

NAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the re Monday, October 26th. On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will o

mence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, exceptin cases of protracted illness. It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS. For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks,
For music, per session of forty lessons, For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, 5 (B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,



DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superin tendence of Col. E. W-MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and practical Engineer, aided taught in the best Colleges with the addition of a mo extended course in Mat

matics, Mechanies, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1837.) Charges \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Millitary Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,

August 12, 1857.—tf President of the Board.

**Yeoman, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent. President of the Board

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Facutty as heretofore.

Trickets to the full course §105. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. All in advante. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. and lights, from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c. Lexington, July 29, 1857-w&tw3m.

> High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday (14th.) in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.

Miss Mary Todd Hodges, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.

Terms per session of 20 weeks \$20.

No deduction except for protracted illness.

JNO. R. HENDRICK.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS. Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice. FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most work manlike manner. Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout

ing and Guttering of all descriptions. Continually on hand a large assortment of

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher, (Successors to Wolfe, Gillespiel Co.,)

FORGER CONVICTED. INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR. Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker an-

A series of Lectures at the Broadway 1 Tabernacle,

When, for 10 successive nights, over 50,000 People 37

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeite execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living: REATEST DISCOVERY of The

496968 696P

Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence and Exhibiting at a glance every Counter-feit in Circulation!!

1 Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. Pro Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance. -

English, French and German. Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue,

dost Perfeet Bank Note List Published Also a Listof

All the Private Bankers in America A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EU-ROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edi tion, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East.

It furnishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Pub-Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, a

\$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker, Publisherand Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New

York. May 12th, 1857—w1y. AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,

WILLIAM CRAIK, Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY,



Tombs, &c., I will co Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Ta-ble Tops, Counters otice an in the ver est style. I have one of the best of de-signers and carversin Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frank fort, and a Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c. I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price. WILLIAM CRAIK.

Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afficted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases. TWO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as I SPERMATORKHEA. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE. GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quaeks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their laborgin this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Sper-TWO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-

spised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) FREE OF CHRAGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for post-

age.
Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R.
CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association,
No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1857-w&tw1y.

500 Agents Wanted! A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10 THIRD DIVISION.

\$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building OTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Viril glinia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deep. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the inincrease in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots are already sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., \$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Caroline co., Va

JOHN SHILLITO & CO. Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

CALEREN ED ET ET MAN CES

Families, Merchants. Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesate and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—tw3m.*



Incorporated 1819.

Charter Pernetual

CASH CAPITAL Enlarged, \$1,000,000 ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED! SURPLUS, \$422,162 11. TH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 Years' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE

DIRECTORS. H. Z. PRATT, OBT. BUELL,
. A. BULKELEY, D. HILLYER, JOSEPH CHURCH G. F. DAVIS, SAM'L TUDOR. R. G. RIPLEY, A. DUNHAM, T. A. ALEXANDER R. MATHER, V. KEENEY, C. H. BRAINARD.

OFFICERS.
T. A. ALEXANDER, E. G. RIPLEY, THOS. K. RRACE, Jr., See'y. J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent. -INSURES AGAINST THE-

DANGERS OF FIRE -AND-

PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-Buildings and Contents. ch insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most fa-

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have inducements with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

SECUES,

LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH TH WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA-TION, THROUGH

Oct. 12, 1857—3m.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky. FIRE! FIRE!!

BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDIZE

INSURED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

JAMES R. WATSON. At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Com-panies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the law in relation to Insurance The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital
State Fire and Marine Insurance Compa-

ny of Pennss Ivania, capital The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Com-\$380,000 Peoria Marine and Fife pany, capital A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectfully solicited. Policies issued at reasonable [Sept. 9, 1857—tf. \$500,000

NEW YOOK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Ta meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfor

A forthe New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-urday, the 1st day of March, 1836, the following resolu-tion was unanimously adopted:
"The undersigned, President and Directors of the "The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of he New York Life Insurance Company for the last rear, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. othe 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially re-commend it to the encouragement and support of the

0.000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,008 65, princially invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortuges, believed to be undoubtedly good.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President, EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. S. PAGE, A. G. HODGES, CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT. Amount of assets 1st January, 1855, - Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856, - \$378,186 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,

and all other expenses - 221,240 19 156,945 95 Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856, \$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement hat this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in formation in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.

H. WINGATE Agent H. WINGATE, Agent. Frankfort Branch Bank

W. C. SNEED, Medical Examiner Aug. 14, 1857.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK, OFFICE No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, 8500,000 00 AM'T OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44 AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, 53,677 68 This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchan dise, Ships in Portand their cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C.

Paid.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Honges, Trorders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., orto
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

A CHOICE SUPPLY AMILY GROCERIES.

1857.

SEEDS OF VILL RIVDS. AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AT ROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE, Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office, FRANKFO.T. KY

Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the ist January, 1st May, and 1st September.

AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF s. &c., consisting of 100 bbls Salt;
4 hhds N. O. Sugar,
6 bbls Crushed Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar,
4 bbls Pulverized Sugar,
1810, Java, and Laguira Coffee;
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;
Molasses and Syrups, in bbls., ½ & ½ bbls;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Starch in 10, 20 and 40 h boxes;
German, Rossin and Toilet Soap;
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine;
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;
Stone Jugs, Milk Crocks and Jars;
Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts;
Star and Summer Mould Tailow Candles;
Nutmegs, and Ground Cinnamon;
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, race and ground;
Cayenne Pepper, Fepper Sauce;
Pine Apple Vinegar;
Tomatoe and Mushroom Catchup;
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;
Nails, all kinds and sizes;
Buckets, Tubs and Churus;
Olive Oil, Lamp and Linseed Oil;
Turpentine and White Lead.

AGRICULTURAL.

Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cut rs. Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers. Bamborough Wheat Fans. Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6,

and 7.

I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL

SHOES,

LADIES' BUSKINS.

GOAT and KID BOOTS.

MISSES AND CHILDRENS

BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

-ALSO-GENTS LASTING SHOES

AND GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT EVANS'

July 1, 1857. H. G. BANTA,

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.

PAINTER & PAPER HANGER. To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-

rounding Country:

AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Zinc, White and Enameled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mix ed paints always for sale. nts always for sale SIGN PAINTING All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short no-

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES, Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and a kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marbl

Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very PAPER HANGING. Every kind of Paneled, Match, Plain or Ornamental raper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly paper-

GLAZING

June 24, 1857-1v.



HAVE just received a large assortment of the COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city rankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can' be bon; a Louisville, forcash. Give me a call and see for your content of the content of the call and see for your call and your call and

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Tin Guttering and Spouting

deand put up on the shortest notice and most reasuble terms. All of those who are in want of

would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

The Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one toof from the corner Main and St. Clair streets. oor from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf.

H. R. MILLER. DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing

A MARIE I I Soperations on the Teeth will be directed by a sc; I entifick nowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine his being the only safe guide to uniform success. From his he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the pant. void of danger. All work warranted; the worknamship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully eccived.

TPOffice, at his residence on Main street.

To Office, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1852 THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to the taste, at April 4. Dr. MILLS, Drug Store.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.

BEN. F. GRAHAM. COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEW-IS HOAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder William Lewis, and has since fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby of-fer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead IMPORTERS OF ipe, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Feb. 13, 1857—tf. CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE DRY-GOODS & CARPETING Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied R. RUNYAN, AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the ailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date Twelvemiles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c., DRY-GOODS, To which he invites the attention of the public, as he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

April 6, 1857—tf.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Apply to

Sept 14-td.